

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
8 Plaintiff, ) Case No. 2:07-cr-00080-RCJ-PAL  
9 vs. )  
10 MICHAEL JENKINS, )  
11 Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**ORDER AND**  
**REPORT OF FINDINGS AND**  
**RECOMMENDATION**  
(Mtn to Dismiss - Dkt. #95)  
(Mtn for Joinder - Dkt. #97)

This matter is before the court on Defendant Michael Jenkins’ (“Jenkins”) Motion to Dismiss Government’s Case for Failure to Produce Brady Material; Alternative Motion to Suppress All Evidence Seized (Dkt. #95) filed on March 9, 2009. The court has considered the Motion, co-defendant Gary Columbo’s Joinder (Dkt. #97), the government’s Response (Dkt. #105), and Jenkins’ Reply (Dkt. #113).

## BACKGROUND

Jenkins is charged in a five-count criminal Indictment returned by the grand jury on April 24, 2007 with (i) Conspiracy to Commit Securities Fraud and Wire Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371; (ii) Wire Fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343; (iii) Securities Fraud in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 78j (b); (iv) Fraudulent Interstate Securities Transactions in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 77g (a); and (v) Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering and Engage in Monetary Transactions with Criminal Proceeds in violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1956(h). Jenkins was arraigned on May 10, 2007 and entered a plea of not guilty. On June 1, 2007, Jenkins filed a Motion to Designate Case as Complex and Continue Dates (Dkt. #21), which the court heard and entered a Scheduling Order (Dkt. #26), deeming this case complex within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(8)(B)(ii) and

1 establishing pretrial motion deadlines. Jenkins is set for trial on June 30, 2009 before the Honorable  
2 Robert C. Jones.

3 The Indictment alleges that Jenkins and his co-defendants engaged in a prime bank note scheme  
4 in which they promised various investors that they had the knowledge, skills, and positions to enable  
5 them to place sums of not less than ten million dollars in major banks as security for larger loans. See  
6 Indictment (Dkt. #1) at ¶ 2. They told potential and actual investors that their initial investments would  
7 be securely deposited in a major bank, and those deposits would be leveraged to purchase high-yield  
8 notes. Id. The Indictment alleges that investors were promised “exponential returns” on their  
9 investments. Id. These representations induced several investors to enter into investment contracts  
10 with the Defendants. Id. at ¶ 4. The Indictment alleges that the Defendants did not use the investors’  
11 funds as represented but converted the funds for their own use. Id. at ¶ 5.

12 Prior to the Indictment’s return, the Mesa County Sheriff’s Office conducted an investigation of  
13 Jenkins regarding allegations of Sexual Assault of a Minor under Colorado state law. In conjunction  
14 with that investigation, Mesa County Sheriff’s Office obtained a search warrant to search Jenkins’  
15 home, located at 1138 Sundial Road in Grand Junction, Colorado (the “Colorado Warrant”). During  
16 pretrial proceedings, Jenkins requested the government turn over the Colorado Warrant, but the  
17 government did not comply because the Colorado Warrant—a local state warrant—was not in its  
18 possession. Jenkins moved, pursuant to Rule 17 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, for a  
19 subpoena to the Mesa County Sheriff’s Office to compel them to turn over the Colorado Warrant. The  
20 court approved Jenkins’ application for a subpoena *duces tecum*. Mesa County Sheriff’s Office has not  
21 complied with the subpoena *duces tecum*, stating that the Colorado Warrant is sealed.

22 **The Parties’ Positions**

23 The Motion seeks an Order dismissing this case against Jenkins because the government has  
24 failed to produce a search warrant issued to the Mesa County Sheriff’s Office. Jenkins asserts that the  
25 Colorado Warrant was relied upon by the FBI to obtain the federal search warrants in this case. He  
26 argues that he must have the Colorado Warrant to assess whether the federal warrants stated probable  
27 cause, asserting that if Colorado Warrant “is poisonous under the Fourth Amendment,” the federal  
28 warrants are “poisoned.” Jenkins asserts that the Colorado Warrant is Brady material and is relevant to

1 Jenkins' guilt or innocence, and the government's failure to produce it is a Brady violation justifying  
2 suppression or dismissal.

3 In response, the government asserts that the federal investigation of Jenkins and his co-  
4 defendants began in 2005. Although the Mesa County Sheriff's Office was conducting a state  
5 investigation of Jenkins on unrelated charges of sexual abuse of a minor, it was not acting at the  
6 direction or behest of the federal government. The government states that as it was preparing to bring  
7 the Indictment before the federal grand jury, "the Mesa County Sheriff's Office unilaterally moved  
8 first" and executed the Colorado Warrant on March 23, 2007. On April 19, 2007, federal agents  
9 requested a search warrant to search Jenkins' home for evidence relevant to their investigation. FBI  
10 Special Agent Muttay's affidavit stated that the Mesa County Sheriff's Office had not seized boxes and  
11 filing cabinets housing business documents and financial records that were unrelated to the state  
12 investigation. The FBI sought judicial authorization to search for and seize Jenkins' computers and  
13 documents for evidence relating to the federal investigation. However, by the time the federal search  
14 warrant was obtained and executed, few items remained in Jenkins' residence. FBI agents executing  
15 the federal search warrant made a mirror image of the contents of the computers and related devices  
16 seized by the Mesa County Sheriff's Office. The government believes the computers and related  
17 devices seized by the Colorado authorities are still in the custody of the Mesa County Sheriff's Office.  
18 On January 8, 2008, the government applied for and was granted a third search warrant to search a  
19 computer and filing cabinet in a storage facility in Potts Camp, Mississippi. The government asserts  
20 that although the Colorado Warrant was mentioned in all three affidavits, it "added nothing to the  
21 probable cause calculus" and was mentioned as a "historical note peripheral to the . . . search  
22 warrant[s]." Resp. at 5:8, 6:6-8.

23 Relying on Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the government argues that it  
24 does not possess or have access to the Colorado Warrant and has not withheld or failed to produce it.  
25 The government acknowledged it did not have the Colorado Warrant in status conferences conducted  
26 by this court, and it did not object to Jenkins' request for a subpoena to the Mesa County Sheriff's  
27 Office to produce the Colorado Warrant. The government has no obligation to produce or obtain  
28 // /

1 information from state officials over which it has no actual control, and therefore, the government has  
 2 not breached its Brady obligations.

3 In response to Jenkins' alternative Motion to Suppress, the government argues that even  
 4 assuming the Colorado Warrant was not supported by probable cause, the separate federal warrants  
 5 related to a different investigation and were intervening events that dissipated any taint of the Colorado  
 6 Warrant. Moreover, the Mesa County Sheriff's Office did not conduct its search of Jenkins' home at  
 7 the behest of the United States, but instead, acted independently and on its own initiative in an unrelated  
 8 state matter. The state warrant involved a totally separate investigation of a different crime. The  
 9 federal warrants were issued by federal judges who independently reviewed and determined probable  
 10 cause existed to search for evidence of federal crimes. The Colorado Warrant was mentioned in the  
 11 context of advising the issuing judges that Colorado authorities had seized computers and related  
 12 equipment. Thus, the government asserts, the Mesa County Sheriff's Office's zone of primary interest  
 13 was not evidence recovered pursuant to the federal search warrants. Lastly, the government asserts  
 14 that even if the federal search warrants were tainted, evidence should not be suppressed because the  
 15 federal agents acted in good faith pursuant to United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984).

16 In reply, Jenkins acknowledges the United States has no duty to produce documents not in its  
 17 possession or control, but he asserts that because the Mesa County Sheriff's Office was acting as an  
 18 agent of the United States, the government does have a duty to produce the Colorado Warrant. Jenkins  
 19 relies on United States v. Fort, 472 F3d 1106, 1113 for the proposition that the Mesa County Sheriff's  
 20 Office was, in essence, a federal agent for purposes of this case because they may have been "non-  
 21 federal personnel whose work contribut[ed] to a federal criminal 'case.'" Reply at 3:11-12 (citing Fort,  
 22 472 U.S. at 1113). He asserts the state authorities' work "clearly contributed" to this criminal case  
 23 based on statements contained in the federal search warrant applications that the affiant interviewed  
 24 Mesa County Sheriff's Office detectives about the state search warrant they obtained and what was  
 25 discovered in the search of Jenkins' residence. Jenkins requests an evidentiary hearing to determine  
 26 whether the United States ever had possession or control of the Colorado Warrant and/or whether the  
 27 Colorado authorities were acting as federal agents.

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1                   **DISCUSSION**

2                   **A.     Jenkins' Motion to Dismiss for Brady Violation**

3                   A motion to dismiss challenges the sufficiency of an indictment to charge an offense. United  
 4                   States v. Sampson, 371 U.S. 75, 78-79 (1962). “An indictment is sufficient if it contains the elements  
 5                   of the charged crime and adequate detail to inform the defendant of the charge and to enable him to  
 6                   plead double jeopardy.” United States v. Buckley, 689 F.2d 893, 896 (9th Cir. 1982). In determining  
 7                   the sufficiency of the indictment, the court examines whether the indictment adequately alleges the  
 8                   elements of the offense and fairly informs the defendant of the charge, and not whether the government  
 9                   can prove its case. Id. at 897. In deciding a motion to dismiss, the court must take the allegations of the  
 10                  indictment as true. Boyce Motor Lines, Inc., v. United States, 342 U.S. 337, 343 n.16 (1952); United  
 11                  States v. Afshari, 426 F.3d 1150, 1153 (9th Cir. 2005). An indictment need not allege the  
 12                  government’s theory of the case or supporting evidence, but it must state the essential facts necessary to  
 13                  apprise the defendant of the crime charged. Id.

14                  Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure requires a defendant to challenge a  
 15                  defective indictment prior to trial. See Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(b)(3)(A) & (B). Rule 12(b)(2) permits a  
 16                  party to raise “any defense, objection, or request that the court can determine without a trial of the  
 17                  general issue.” Id. A pretrial motion is generally “capable of determination” before trial if it involves  
 18                  questions of law rather than fact. United States v. Shortt Accountancy Corp., 785 F.2d 1448, 1452  
 19                  (9th Cir. 1986). The trial court may make preliminary findings of fact necessary to decide the legal  
 20                  questions presented by the motion, but it may not invade the province of the jury in deciding a pretrial  
 21                  motion to dismiss. It is also well-established that “[a] motion to dismiss is not a proper way to raise a  
 22                  defense.” United States v. Snyder, 428 F.2d 520, 522 (9th Cir. 1970).

23                  The Supreme Court has held that the government is required to disclose to the defendant  
 24                  evidence “favorable to an accused upon request...where the evidence is material either to guilt or to  
 25                  punishment, irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.” Brady v. Maryland,  
 26                  373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963); see also Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 433 (1995) (stating Brady also  
 27                  requires the government to disclose information never requested or requested only in a general fashion  
 28                  “when suppression of the evidence would be ‘of sufficient significance to result in the denial of the

1 defendant's right to a fair trial'"') (citing United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97, 108 (1976)). Such  
 2 evidence is material "only if there is a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to  
 3 the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different." United States v. Bagley,  
 4 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985) (internal citation omitted). Here, Jenkins asserts that the government failed to  
 5 produce the Colorado Warrant. However, Jenkins has failed to show that the Colorado Warrant is  
 6 Brady material.

7 Furthermore, the government's duty to disclose is predicated upon the government's possession  
 8 or control of the documents in question. See Fed.R.Crim.Pro. 16(a)(1)(E); see also Sanchez v. United  
 9 States, 50 F.3d 1448, 1453 (9th Cir. 1995). Jenkins' assertion that the Mesa County Sheriff's Office  
 10 acted as an agent for the United States, and therefore, the government constructively possessed the  
 11 Colorado Warrant is speculative at best. Jenkins' reliance on Fort is misplaced. There, the issue before  
 12 the Ninth Circuit was "whether investigative reports prepared by a local police department prior to a  
 13 federal prosecutor's involvement qualify for the discovery exemption created by Rule 16(a)(2) when  
 14 they are turned over to the federal prosecutor for use in the federal investigation and prosecution of the  
 15 same acts by the same people." Id. at 1109-1110 (emphasis added). The present case is distinguishable  
 16 in two ways. First, the government affirmatively represents it does not and never has had possession of  
 17 the Colorado Warrant. Second, the federal investigation and prosecution is independent of and  
 18 unrelated to the state investigation. This federal prosecution involves allegations of wire fraud,  
 19 securities fraud, and conspiracy; the Colorado investigation involved allegations of sexual abuse of a  
 20 minor. Finally, Jenkins is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing to explore his unsupported suspicions  
 21 that local state authorities may have been acting as federal agents.

22       **B.     Jenkins' Motion to Suppress**

23       The Fourth Amendment secures "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses,  
 24 papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures." U.S. Const. Amend. IV. The Fourth  
 25 Amendment protects reasonable and legitimate expectations of privacy. Katz v. United States,  
 26 389 U.S. 347 (1967). The Fourth Amendment protects "people not places." Id. Evidence obtained in  
 27 violation of the Fourth Amendment, and evidence derived from it may be suppressed as the "fruit of the  
 28 poisonous tree." Wong Sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963).

1       Here, Jenkins' seeks to suppress all evidence seized by both the Mesa County Sheriff's Office  
 2 and federal agents. His argument that evidence seized by the Mesa County Sheriff's Office was  
 3 obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment is premised on the assumption that the Colorado  
 4 Warrant was not supported by probable cause. Jenkins argues that because the federal warrants "rely"  
 5 on the Colorado Warrant, they too, are unsupported by probable cause.

6       Assuming arguendo the Colorado Search Warrant was unlawful, it does not follow that evidence  
 7 derived from the prior search must be suppressed. The Ninth Circuit has held that the Fourth  
 8 Amendment does not bar admission of evidence illegally seized in a prior investigation unless there is  
 9 (1) a suggestion of bad faith or collusion between law enforcement officers in the first and second  
 10 investigations; and (2) the officers involved in both investigations have the same "zone of primary  
 11 interest." United States v. Basinger, 60 F.3d 1400, 1407 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing United States v. Lopez-  
 12 Martinez, 725 F.2d 471, 476 (9th Cir. 1984)); see also United States v. Medina, 181 F.3d 1078, 1082  
 13 (9th Cir. 1999). Suppression is "unwarranted because exclusion would have a minimal deterrent  
 14 effect." Basinger at 1407.

15       The exclusionary rule is a judicially-created remedy intended to deter unlawful police conduct.  
 16 See generally Wong Sun, 371 U.S. 471. The Ninth Circuit has recognized that "[a]bsent any threshold  
 17 showing of a connection or 'nexus' in time, place, or purpose between the searches and the subsequent  
 18 prosecution, there is no appreciable deterrent purpose in suppressing the evidence." Medina at 1082.  
 19 For Fourth Amendment suppression analysis, "it is irrelevant . . . whether the evidence is seized by one  
 20 sovereign and utilized by the same or different sovereign." Id. Thus, in Lopez-Martinez, the Ninth  
 21 Circuit held that statements made by a defendant in a 1974 arrest by federal officers were admissible in  
 22 a 1982 federal trial because the agents in 1974 did not have the later 1982 proceedings in their "zone of  
 23 primary interest." 725 F.2d at 476. For the same reason, the Ninth Circuit held in Medina that the  
 24 Fourth Amendment does not require an assessment of the legality of prior searches to determine the  
 25 admissibility of the evidence derived by the prior searches in an unrelated case. Medina was tried and  
 26 convicted of ten counts of armed bank robbery and using a firearm during the commission of a violent  
 27 crime. He filed a motion to suppress and requested an evidentiary hearing on the lawfulness of two  
 28 prior state airport and traffic searches which resulted in the seizure of two guns which linked him to six

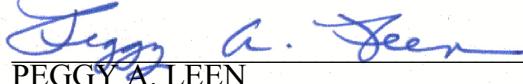
1 of the ten bank robberies. The District Court denied the motion to suppress without holding an  
2 evidentiary hearing and without determining whether the airport and traffic searches were lawful. The  
3 Ninth Circuit affirmed the trial court because “[t]he officers who performed the airport search and the  
4 vehicle search in the instant case had no knowledge or anticipation of Medina’s subsequent prosecution  
5 for armed bank robbery. In other words, they did not have the bank robbery charges within their zone  
6 of primary interest.” Id. at 1082.

7 In this case, there is no showing that the Colorado officers conducting the Colorado search had  
8 the charges involved in the instant case within their zone of primary interest. There is no nexus in time,  
9 place, or purpose between the Colorado sexual abuse of a minor investigation and this federal  
10 prosecution. Thus, even if evidence was illegally seized pursuant to the Colorado Warrant because it  
11 was not supported by probable cause, suppression of evidence seized by federal agents in this separate  
12 federal prosecution is unwarranted. The purpose of the exclusionary rule is to safeguard Fourth  
13 Amendment rights by deterring unlawful police conduct. Suppressing evidence seized by federal  
14 authorities in this investigation would have no deterrent effect on Colorado authorities involved in an  
15 unrelated investigation. For these reasons,

16 **IT IS ORDERED** that Colombo’s Motion for Joinder (Dkt. #97) is GRANTED.

17 **IT IS THE RECOMMENDATION** of undersigned that Jenkins Motion to Dismiss/Motion to  
18 Suppress (Dkt. #95) be DENIED.

19 Dated this 4th day of May, 2009.

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21   
22 PEGGY A. LEEN  
23 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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